

**THE WASHINGTON HERALD**

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY  
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY  
425-427-429 Eleventh Street, Telephone MAIN 5300.

CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.

**FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:**  
THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY.  
New York Office.....Tribune Bldg.  
Chicago Office.....Tribune Bldg.  
St. Louis Office.....Third Nat. Bldg.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:**  
Daily and Sunday.....30 cents per month  
Daily and Sunday.....\$7.50 per year  
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month  
Daily, without Sunday.....\$6.00 per year

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL:**  
Daily and Sunday.....35 cents per month  
Daily and Sunday.....\$8.75 per year  
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month  
Daily, without Sunday.....\$6.00 per year  
Sunday, without Daily.....\$1.00 per year

Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C. as second-class mail matter.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1916.

## A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

### GOOD EITHER WAY.

Lamblike or Lionwise it makes  
Small difference at all to me  
How my good friend old March betakes  
Himself into obscurity.

The Lion is a noble beast,  
And brave as any one could wish,  
And as for Master Lamb, at least  
With mint he makes a pleasant dish.

(Copyright, 1916.)

Spring housekeeping having begun army recruiting ought to be looking up.

The plain, covered wagon, with no lettering on the sides stops at many a prohibitionist's door.

President Wilson might have added a line of warning against the sensational output of Oyster Bay.

An aeronaut of the United States navy has made a new altitude record, ascending 16,072 feet. Wonder if he discovered gasoline, beef or boots and shoes.

A Presidential boom for former Gov. Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, has been started in Germany. Is it possible they haven't heard of Hoke Smith over there?

The Washington pedestrian may be knocked down by an automobile in a hurry, but he must be conveyed to the hospital in an ambulance operated with sedate deliberation.

Another German spy is anxious to be brought to this country to give evidence of conspiracy here. Apparently they regard German submarines as less certain in their work than British justice.

"I would rather have a militaristic spirit than to have a spirit always yielding to every yoke that may be thrust upon us," remarks Chamberlain. Hush! Carranza and the Kaiser may hear.

A woman of 22 whose rich husband of 70 has just divorced her says she will devote the rest of her life to study and to dancing; expecting to become a sort of fox-trotting encyclopaedia, no doubt.

A little more alertness on the part of the police in preventing the reckless driving of automobiles would mean less work for them in regulating the speed of the hospital ambulances, if it must be regulated.

Methodists of an Ohio town were obliged to postpone a dinner they had planned, and to which the bishop had been invited, because the fish, which were to have been the principal course, refused to bite. And the bishop and his hosts couldn't. Maledictio!

The New Jersey legislature has passed, over the governor's veto, a bill giving juries the power to decree life imprisonment or death, in their discretion, as the penalty for murder in the first degree. It may be that hereafter some degree of punishment will be inflicted on women who kill in New Jersey instead of permitting them to go free, as is the custom in most of the States.

"We do not know what is going to happen in Mexico, and we have no idea how many columns we may have to divide our forces into," said Secretary of War Baker discussing the rehabilitation of the army's aeroplane equipment. The country does know, however, that there will be few men in each column and those few poorly equipped.

A New York preacher having exhausted his other means of achieving notoriety has now resorted to publicly insulting the American flag. To send him to jail would be to make a martyr of him in the eyes of his crack-brained followers, but unless the New York police can find an effective way to deal with the whole tribe they will be in danger of losing their reputation for resourcefulness. But, for goodness sake, don't let the firemen turn the hose on them.

The District Commissioners are making very little progress with their centralization of power idea. Now it is the War Department that objects to surrendering control of the Capital's water supply upon the unsupported theory that economy would result from a change and that friction may arise under the present arrangement. Since there has been no friction and Washington has had an adequate and excellent water supply during the many years the War Department has controlled it, and since it has not been shown how a saving can be effected, the public would be better served by letting a thoroughly satisfactory arrangement alone, especially as the experiment proposed offers risk and no advantage.

## Democracy's Fate in the Balance.

Discussing the prospects of the Democratic party at the polls seven months hence W. J. Bryan cites as its claims to popular approval its achievements in bringing about the direct election of United States Senators by the people, in reforming the rules of the House of Representatives, enacting the best tariff bill the country has had for fifty years, reforming the currency system, enacting laws against trade monopoly, providing for the future independence of the Philippines, avoiding war with Mexico or any of the European powers, improving pan-American relations and, last but not greatest of, all in his own mind no doubt, the conclusion of the well known treaties of arbitration. It will be observed that Mr. Bryan writes down as assets of his party at least three things which its opponents at present regard as its greatest liabilities—its Mexican policy, its course with relation to the European war and the Underwood tariff law. Upon the other claims set up by Mr. Bryan it may be doubted whether his party will realize very heavily in votes, since most of them are likely to be regarded as having been settled and disposed of. At best they are destined for but a small share of the electioneering limelight.

On the subject of preparedness, which necessarily must play an important part, Mr. Bryan is discreetly non-committal in his inventory, which appears in the current issue of the Independent. Viewing the battle at this distance it is seen with certainty that Republican attack will be directed against the Underwood bill, which will be blamed for emptying the Treasury and imposing extraordinary taxes upon the people; and unless the administration meets with signal successes that cannot confidently be looked for in Mexico and in Berlin, the President will be violently assailed for failing to give protection to American lives on the high seas and beyond our Southern border, and no one will doubt that such an accusation will make a profound impression upon a vast number of Americans who will not be carried away with gratitude because the President has kept the country out of war so long as there is room for suspicion that the nation's honor and rights was the price of the achievement. No political student will fail to recognize that should Gen. Pershing's force capture Villa, and intervention is avoided, earlier mismanagement in Mexico will be practically forgotten, just as the absolute abandonment by Germany of her present method of submarine warfare would tend to dim the red stain of American blood upon the hands of those with whom the administration continues on terms of friendship and soften the public indignation at their crimes of the past. These two eventualities would strengthen President Wilson's position immeasurably, but who can look forward to them with anything but faint hope? So it would appear that Mr. Bryan has set down two great issues that are yet to be decided in Mexico and between Washington and Berlin among his party's chief claims for the votes of the people, and hence his prediction of Democratic success, apparently uttered with some reservation or misgiving, does not assay convincingly. Much of Democracy's fate is in the balance in Mexico and Germany.

## Don't Retard the Ambulance.

If the speed limit were to be applied to the ambulances of the city hospitals while going to the relief of injured persons, presumably the next step would be to apply the traffic regulations to fire apparatus responding to alarms. The superintendent of police, however, declares that this was not the object of his instructions to the police captains after his conference with them; that he merely ordered them to put a stop to the reckless operation of the ambulances. When the police and the hospital chauffeurs reach a proper understanding of the situation, therefore, the danger of retarding the work of saving life or property probably will be removed. Just now, however, the tangle is curtailing the efficiency of the hospital service and the loss of a human life as a result is not impossible.

The statement by the District Commissioners yesterday, with its comparisons of distances and speed presented as an argument in favor of restricting the ambulances to the legal limit, was illogical and confusing, concluding with the use of the word "more" when "less" apparently was intended and proving nothing. Neither the Commissioners nor any one else can demonstrate by a calculation in seconds how much quicker an ambulance proceeding at twenty-five miles an hour can make a trip of two or three miles from the hospital and return than one traveling at half the speed. In the first case the ambulance sounding incessantly its loud and distinctive alarm, would have a clear track; proceeding at the same rate of speed as other vehicles it would encounter almost an equal number of obstacles. A practical test between an ambulance permitted to attain a speed of twenty-five miles an hour and a private automobile restricted to twelve, from a hospital to a given point and back, would surprise the Commissioners and perhaps enable them to realize the grave possibility of throwing away precious time that might mean the loss or the saving of a life. Certainly the very small number of trifling accidents attributed to the high speed of ambulances will not be cited as an argument in favor of applying the speed regulations to them. Persons using the streets are able to recognize the ambulances at a distance and are as quick to clear the way as they are when the fire engines approach. The charge of recklessness against the hospital chauffeurs is a new and surprising one, since a lack of caution indicates a disregard of their own lives; and if the charge is true it must be admitted that they have been extremely lucky.

However, the unfortunate mess can easily be straightened out, though it will mean new and more explicit instructions from the superintendent of police to the members of his force and some assurance to the hospital chauffeurs, who as a result of the agitation are now disposed to proceed as though they were hearse drivers at the funerals of some of the unfortunate citizens whose

immediate need is quick transportation to the hospitals. It is palpably absurd to enforce the speed limit against the ambulances, but since that is the interpretation the hospital authorities and chauffeurs place upon the orders from the police officials, it is important that the misapprehension be removed at once.

## Is Life Worth Living?

By JOHN D. BARRY.

Is life worth living? Surely not if you keep thinking of life merely as your life and asking if what the world gives you is worth while.

But it is another matter if you ask what you can do for other people, what you can give to the world.

If you insist that you have no blessings and if there is nothing that you can contribute, your case is serious. It is time for the doctor, either of the body or of the soul, perhaps of both.

Fortunately there are not many such cases.

Joseph Jefferson, the actor, had a vigorous life instinct.

One might naturally say: "Most people have who are so successful, so rich and so popular with the public." And yet such people are often, among the most unhappy in the world, egotists, absorbed in themselves alone, not in the fairyland of life, with its multitude of interests and with the excitements of dawn, noon and night.

I once heard Joseph Jefferson say: "Why, a chip that I pick up in the woods interests me."

He had the joy of breaking into new paths every day of his life, of making thrilling discoveries.

In his last years he discovered that he could lecture. Soon lecturing became the crowning delight of his career.

"Why," he said one day, with the surprise and eagerness of a child, "every time I get up on the platform I say things I didn't even know I knew."

You see, he was experiencing the surprise that every speaker and writer knows, the surprise of surpassing himself, of seeming to be aided by some power outside himself, of speaking from some other consciousness.

It is one of the greatest of all joys. And it comes to the smallest of lecturers.

It must have been wonderfully stimulating in the case of Joseph Jefferson, for a long life of observation had stored his brain cells with precious material.

And as that material came out, shining like gold, he knew it was good and he took a whole-souled delight.

In the excitement of platform-talk his brain would get into a white heat. The little brownies would work for him furiously. He would pour out ideas like a volcano.

No wonder he was happy. No wonder he had a vigorous life instinct.

Have you ever known a theosophist? Theosophists are very interesting. They have curious and beautiful theories about the future life. Its existence they apparently never doubt. Some of them go so far as to declare they know from experience that there is a future life; they have already associated themselves with it. Some of these people are "Invisible Helpers."

A friend of mine who is an "Invisible Helper" declares that her soul often goes out at night to help other souls suddenly, perhaps violently, thrown out of the body. According to the theosophical teaching such souls, by the quick transition, are confused and need help.

These souls, my friend declares, are nearly always surprised to discover that there is another life. Whatever may have been their professions of faith or their affiliation with religious belief, deep down in their consciousness they have harbored doubt.

After all, with a good many people belief is not so much a conviction as a hope. And we are often astonished when our hopes are realized and all the more delighted.

Lives that, from the outside, may seem sordid, or hideous, or merely commonplace, may be rich inside.

They may be made rich by little springs in the heart.

Lives that, from the outside, seem rich in achievement and opportunity and variety may be as uninteresting and as dry as an alkali plain for the simple reason that there are no springs in the heart. The springs have been dried up perhaps by achievement and opportunity and variety.

It is all in the way we react from our experiences and from our thoughts.

In other words, it is all in the way we react from ourselves. Just one spring in the heart may make the difference between unhappiness and happiness. That spring may be the desire to love and to do good in the world.

There are people who have nothing to live for except their outlook on life. From the windows of the heart they always have a beautiful view. There are people who will pay large sums of money for the sake of living in houses where there is a beautiful view from the windows, and will yet remain indifferent to their view from the windows of the heart.

They will even do more. They will make the view from the heart ugly.

For it lies within ourselves whether we shall make the view ugly or beautiful or whether there shall be any view at all.

## The Army Increase.

The addition of nearly 20,000 men to the army will not raise the force to a point at which any regular establishment might be doubled without so small a country as Mexico. Col. Glenn says it would take half a million men five years to establish a stable government in Mexico, but that is not a task that we have the slightest notion of attempting. We are merely going to run down a few thousand bandits whom Carranza is strong enough to control. There will be no trouble in getting the additional recruits for the army; far more men are rejected now than are accepted.—Philadelphia Record.

**OUR COUNTRY—**  
**OUR PRESIDENT**  
**A History of the American People**  
**WOODROW WILSON**  
**REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.**

Published by a special arrangement with the President through The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

(Copyright, 1901, 1902, by Harper & Brothers.)  
(Copyright, 1916, by The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Special Notice—These articles are fully protected under the copyright laws, which impose a severe penalty for infringement by use either entire or in part.

It was such aid and providential succor as the Freedmen's Bureau supplied that the negroes had ignorantly looked for as the news and vision of emancipation spread among them with the progress of the war.

They had dreamed that the blue-coated armies which stormed freely southward were bringing them, not freedom only, but largesse of fortune as well, and now their dream seemed fulfilled. The government would find land for them, would feed them and give them clothes. It would find work for them, but it did not seem to matter whether work was found or not; they would be taken care of.

They had the easy faith, the simplicity, the idle hopes, the inexperience of children. Their masterless, homeless freedom made them the more pitiable, the more dependent, because under slavery they had been shielded, the weak and incompetent with the strong and capable; had not earned independence or the rough buffets of freedom.

The southern legislatures which Mr. Johnson authorized set up saw the need for action no less than Congress did. It was a menace to society itself that the negroes should thus of a sudden be set free and left without tutelage or restraint.

They stayed very quietly by their old masters and gave no trouble; but most yielded, as was to have been expected, to the novel impulse and excitement of the new life, and they went straight to the camps and cities, where the blue-coated soldiers were, and the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The country filled with vagrants, looking for pleasure and gratification, and the negroes bred want, as always, and the vagrants turned thieves or importunate beggars.

The tasks of ordinary labor stood untouched; the idlers grew insolent, dan-

gerous; nights went anxiously by, for fear of riot and incendiary fire.

It was imperatively necessary that something should be done, if only to bring order again and make the streets of the towns and the highways of the countryside safe to those who went about their tasks.

The southern legislatures, therefore, promptly undertook remedies of their own—such remedies as English legislators had been familiar with times out of mind. The vagrants, it was enacted, should be bound out to compulsory labor; and all who would not work must be treated as vagrants.

Written contracts of labor were prescribed, and current rates of wages were required.

Those who did not enter into formal contracts for regular employment were obliged to obtain licenses for their trades and occupations from the magistrates or the police authorities of their places of labor, under the penalty of falling under the law of vagrancy.

Minor negroes were to be put under masters by articles of apprenticeship. Negroes were forbidden, upon pain of arrest by a vigilant patrol, to be abroad after the ringing of the curfew at nine o'clock, without written permission from their employers.

Fines were ordered for a numerous list of more annoying minor offenses likely to be committed by the freedmen, and it was directed that those who could not pay the fines should be hired out to labor by judicial process.

There was no concert or uniformity between State and State in the measures adopted; some were more harsh and radical than others. Each State acted according to the apparent exigencies and circumstances of its own people.

Tomorrow: The Drift of Northern Sentiment.

Seen and Heard  
BY GEORGE MINER

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.

(Copyright, 1915, by The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Mexico City, March 23.—Yucatan is entirely self-contained so far as railroads go. None runs out of it. So the only way to leave Yucatan in an emergency is by steamer. And that is not so expeditious that it makes one dizzy.

The passenger traffic from Yucatan to the outside world is practically monopolized by a single line, which has a steamer leaving New York once every two weeks and touching at Havana, Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico. Then less he is a very low-down white.

We got up at 5 o'clock to take the morning train. There was no chance to get a cup of coffee even before leaving, as the milk had not then been delivered and no restaurants made coffee until they got milk. We got to Progreso by 8 o'clock and got breakfast and the information that the ship had arrived.

That is, she had arrived as near as she could, which was six miles off, for the water was low and that was as close to shore as she would float.

The Spice of Travel.

We were told to go to the office on the dock and get our stateroom assignments. We went there, but did not get our stateroom numbers, for the tender had not got back from the steamer with the list.

We were told to wait. We did. We waited from nine in the morning until two in the afternoon on that blessed dock to get our numbers and be on hand to be taken off. It was a joke waiting five hours on that dock. There is no place to sit down inside, barring a little bench that will hold five or six, and the sun was hot and the mustard outside.

Finally, in the middle of the afternoon, we were steamed out to the ship. We could have come down on the second train and had hours to spare. As our baggage had all gone aboard long before we did and before we knew the numbers of our rooms it was impossible to put the numbers on the tags. So when the trunks were hoisted aboard the ship from the lighter, as there were no numbers on the tags they were consigned to the hold, unless you had foresight enough to mount your baggage on your cabin baggage from the mass of cargo being stowed away below.

When we got aboard we expected to find shortly that we had no baggage. No indeed. After we got aboard we lay at anchor taking on cargo for exactly twenty-four hours.

Yes, it was very aggravating and somehow it seemed to me that a good deal of the discomfort we were put to was quite unnecessary.

## Morning Smiles.

Henry—"I don't see your little son around any more." Mrs. Dogmore—"No. I simply can't tolerate him, so I sent him away."—Judge.

She—I shall have to be a little firm with you. He Fine! Let us make it a partnership!—Judge.

Crawford—It seems a pity that the war correspondents were not allowed to see anything of the conflict. "Crabshaw"—If they had they would have had time to write so many books about it.—Life.

"Asphodelia Twobell went down into the tenement district yesterday to brighten the lives of poor soul dwellers." "Highly commendable. What did they do for them?" "She told them about the good times she's been having at Palm Beach."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

EVERYONE visiting Washington wishes to make many good memories. Rememberance of the visit to the National Capital, or as a gift for friends at home.

It is the aim of the National Rememberance Shop to supply such things in souvenirs that shall have some artistic merit.

NATIONAL REMEMBRANCE SHOP, (Mr. Foster's Shop) 14th Street, Opp. Willard Hotel.

## The Herald's Army and Navy Department

Latest and Most Complete News of Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

By E. B. JOHNS.

Announcement was made by the Secretary of War yesterday of the purchase of seven aeroplanes. It is understood that this is only the first order that will be placed under the authority of the emergency army appropriation bill which was passed a few days ago by Congress. Five hundred thousand dollars of this appropriation has been set aside for the purchase of aeroplanes. With this amount the chief of the Signal Corps expects to equip two aero squadrons or twenty-four aeroplanes. According to the plans of the War College, there should be an aero squadron attached to each division of troops.

The army now has one aero squadron aside from the San Diego school detachment, and an aero company which has been sent to Manila. The aero company on duty in the Philippine Islands is equipped with four hydroplanes. There will be a further increase in the number of aeroplanes if the Chamberlain army bill is passed in the form that is before the Senate. It provides for seven complete divisions, which will give the army seven aero squadrons, or eighty-four aeroplanes, with the troops.

In addition to this, there will be a detachment at the San Diego school which will need quite a number of aeroplanes.

Capt. William S. Sims, U. S. N., has called attention to the fact that the General Staff of the English navy never recommended the 15-inch gun which was placed upon the recent capital ships. Like in the American navy on the question of the adoption of 16-inch guns no general agreement has been reached upon the question of adopting the larger caliber of guns.

While the subject was under consideration by the General Staff of the British navy, as to whether 15-inch guns should be substituted for 12.5-inch guns, the first lord of the admiralty took the matter into his own hands and ordered 15-inch guns for the ships. On later ships it is stated that the admiralty reversed itself and the question as to whether 15-inch guns should be placed on all capital ships is still before the General Staff of the British navy.

As a matter of fact the superiority of 15 or 16-inch guns over 12.5 or 14-inch guns yet remains to be demonstrated. Of course the fact that 12 and 16-inch guns have longer range is not disputed, but it is insisted in some quarters that a battleship armed with a larger number of 14-inch guns would be more effective in battle than one armed with not much more than half the number of 16-inch guns. The 15-inch guns in the British fleet did not prove powerful enough to reduce the land fortifications at the Dardanelles, and the question is whether it would be more effective in an engagement between two fleets.

While Secretary of the Navy Daniels has disapproved of the fact that the appropriation \$500,000 for the improvement of the Boston Navy Yard, he has approved one which appropriates \$800,000 for the Norfolk yard. This action was taken in letters written to the chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The

project of making the Norfolk yard a battleship yard is an old one. It has been recommended previously by the Navy Department and Secretary Daniels has been in favor of this improvement for some time.

In his letter to Chairman Padgett, the Secretary expressed the belief that the Boston Navy Yard should continue to build supply and smaller naval vessels. In his opinion the great cost of increasing it to a battleship yard would be too great.

The governor of Wyoming has notified the War Department that, in his opinion, certain "boxing" exhibitions held at Fort Mackenzie are, in reality, prize fights, such as are forbidden by laws of that State. He has been informed that these are transferred from cities and towns to military reservations because of the knowledge that the State has no authority there, and he asks Federal co-operation in preventing a condition which thus produces to set the State laws at naught.

A report from the commanding officer at Fort Mackenzie says that he has encouraged the formation of an

CONTINUED ON PAGE SEVEN.

## A Little Care and A Little Cuticura



## Do Wonders for Hair and Skin

The Soap to cleanse, purify and beautify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Sample Each Free by Mail. With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 206, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

The \$850.00

## Bradbury

PLAYER-PIANO

And the \$550.00

## Chickering

UPRIGHT PIANO

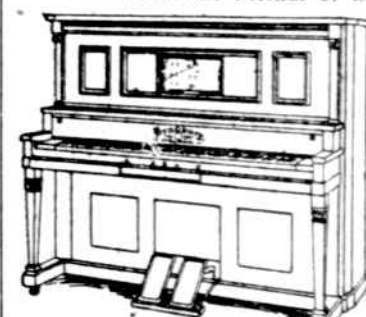
Awarded as

GRAND PRIZES

In The Herald

"50,000 CLUB"

Are Uniquely Displayed on Revolving Discs in Our Show Window. Where the Friends of the Winners May See Them.



## The Bradbury

Because you buy direct from the factory's local branch, the BRADBURY is the one high-grade standard make piano that can be purchased at a price nearest actual manufacturing cost and on the same liberal monthly payment plan as grades of lesser value through "local agents."

THE BRADBURY WAS WON BY R. W. KING.

## The Chickering

Has always been built on a quality basis. The question of price has never been allowed to enter into Chickering design or manufacture—and as a result of this policy QUALITY is the only consideration with the purchaser of Chickering Pianos.

THE CHICKERING WAS WON BY JAMES WILSON.



We are right now in a position to accommodate you with used Pianos, Player-pianos and Grand at but a fraction of their original cost price. They have the appearance of being new, and are in condition to render excellent service for the lifetime of several generations.

## F. G. Smith Piano Co.

Manufacturers of the Bradbury and Webster Pianos

1217 F Street